

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IX, NO. 20,

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 486.

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.
June 3, 1858. (f-16)

W. HOBLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on York Street,
Aurora, 25th May, 1859. (f-17)

J. SEXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-10)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with dispatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 1, 1856. (f-v5n1)

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, East of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. (f-3)

RAILROAD HOTEL, NEWMARKET.

THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL, respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The BAR contains liquors of the best brands; and the Landlord well supplied.

JAS. FORSYTH,
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (f-37)

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

C. A. number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

UNITY FIRE & UNITY GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, OF ENGLAND,
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
J. W. MARSDEN, Agent Newmarket.
Oct. 23, '58.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
CHAS. BRESFORD, Proprietor.

THE above Commodious Establishment has lately been re-fitted and re-furnished for the accommodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully solicits a call from his many old friends, while visiting Newmarket.

Whiskey Whiskey! Whiskey!
DOMESTIC AND TODDY,
Of Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. For Sale cheaply.
JOHN BENTLEY.
(f-21)

Razors, Scissors and Knives,
GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by
G. A. WALLACE.
Barber Shop,
2 Doors North of M. W. Rogers's Store,
Newmarket, November 10th, 1858. (f-39)

Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office—West side Main-st., near the New Era building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, 1859. (f-21)

C. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA.

A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c.,
Aurora, March 16, 1860. (f-5)

Western Assurance Company,
Or Toronto, O. W.,
CAPITAL \$400,000.
P. D. KELLY, Agt.,
Brownsville, March 16, 1860. (f-5)

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
(LATE MAY'S OLD STAND),
BY HENRY CROXON.

THESE premises have lately been thoroughly renovated and re-fitted for the accommodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully solicits a call from his many old friends, while visiting Newmarket.

"Marksmen's Home,"
BY JAS. McCLELLAN,
HOLLAND LANDING.

THIS Hotel is now thoroughly fitted up for the country, and is situated in the heart of the best Public Room in the Village.

JAS. McCLELLAN,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the United Counties of York and Peel.
Charges Moderate.
Holland Landing, March 22, 1860. (f-16)

Professional Notice.
DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to the country that he has removed the practice of his profession to all his branches. Office at his Residence, Timothy Street.
Newmarket, May 17, 1860. (f-14)

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
ARHITECT, &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West
Bishop's, June 15, 1856. (f-51)

B. Bishop & Son,
BROCK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons,
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (f-14)

A. BOUTLEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—in the New Court, House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN H. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—in the Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 29, 1855. 23-17

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., &c. Commission-er in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Hand, Prospect St. Front of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Gorbett Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.

RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Gorbett Hill),
Newmarket.

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. 17-31

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, O. W.
November 4th, 1858. (f-38)

RYAN & HALLEN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN S. W. HALLEN.
December 23, 1856. (f-47)

H. Noble, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR
SHARON, C. W.
February 23, 1859. (f-2)

Hides! Hides! Hides!
THE Subscribers prepared to pay CASH for hides.
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. (f-43)

For Sale.
ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Street and King Horn, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.

E. JACKSON,
February 7, 1859. (f-52)

WALTER H. GEIKIE, M. D.,
Honorary of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently, one of the Medical Officers of the Toronto General Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Ross's Medical School.

PURE COD LIVER OIL,
Can be Obtained at
Dr. NASIPS Medical Hall,
NEWMARKET.

HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine Murre's Indian Root Pills, Holloway's, Glycerine, and Pills, Rhuella Relief, Pain Expeller, Vermifuge, Glycerine Worm Tea, Penny's Pills, Vegetable Antidotes, Pills, &c., &c. The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King-st., East Toronto.
IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Colours, Vanishing Brushes, Spirit Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Artists' Materials, Essences, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes.
Toronto, July 20th, 1859. (f-23)

For Sale!
2,000 FENCE & FOUNDATION CEDAR-POSTS. Enquire of
A. J. MCCracken.
Newmarket, Feb. 7, 1860. (f-52)

W. C. ADAMS,
Surgeon Dentist, 53 King-street East, south side, third door west from Church-street.
All operations in Dentistry carefully and skillfully performed.
Toronto, July 18, 1859. (f-18)

Poetry.

For the New Era.

EXCERPTED ON THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP HUNTER, WITH HER HUMAN CREW.

BY S.

Oh, will no fond hand raise the lyre,
And sweep its trembling strings,
'Till a low and mournful melody,
From beneath the soft touch springs?
Is there no voice will swell a dirge,
For the noble, young, and brave;
Or rear a tribute to the names
Of those beneath the waves?

Ye may not fear their common graves
The holy ritual say—
Ye may not bring apologetic songs,
To scatter where they lay,
But from the labyrinth of thought—
From the soul's deep hollow'd shrine,
We may gather love's undying flowers
A fearless wreath to twine.

Where are the forms that lately stood
In all their manly pride?
Where fled the steps that met our own,
At shadowy even-tide?
Why hush'd those voices cadences
That thrill'd upon our ear?
Or fell in gentler tones of love
Our saddened hearts to cheer?

Tasked the young wife, as she clasped
Her infant to her breast;
In all the agony of grief,
Her lips to theirs were prest.
It needed but a look—a word,
As vividly she exclaimed,
"God of the fatherless protect,
Be Thou the widow's Friend!"

Tasked the mother, o'er whose brow
Time's withering hand had pass'd,
And left the impress plainly there,
Of many a rude life-lash:
Why dost thou weep? Her answer was:
"Dear, deep, beneath the wave,
My brave, my noble hearted son,
Lies in a watery grave."

And maiden, why thy pale, pale cheek,
That late with health was flushed?
Why is the light laugh on thy lip
To deadly silence hush'd?
It needs no words, to tell the world
That late her heart was right—
The tear that trembles on the lid,
Gives back the answer, why.

Yes, let whose image fill'd thy heart
In yore, forever gone!
O! never will thou welcome more
His footsteps to thy home.
Ye may listen for that sweet-toned voice,
But listen all in vain,
His lips are motionless and still—
They'll never speak again.

Newmarket, June 21st, 1860.

The Education of Canada.

BY R. T. PECK.

[The following Essay was delivered before the Teachers' Association, some time since; but by accident was mislaid in this office.]

In writing a few lines upon this important subject which I have thought proper to bring before this Association, I shall divide it as follows:—"Education as it has been; as it is; as it ought to be, and the prospects of the future in an educational point of view."

In order to give justice to the subject, in expressing a few thoughts upon the 1st division of my subject, it will be necessary to notice the earlier stages of education in this part of the North American continent, or if cited back to those times when our fathers were school-boys, will be sufficient to illustrate the progress of this invaluable treasure. The first settlers of Canada, like all others who have first cleared away the forest trees and made it a fit place for man to dwell, filled the soil until they knew by experience that if they reap and gather in, they must sow the seed; they can tell a story to the rising generation, in which will prove the importance of an early education, and the facilities which are now presented, compared with those in their younger days.

Converse with some of them, and hear of the log school house—the long benches made of slabs—the fireplace in the corner—a chair (if any) without any back, and perhaps a part of the seat gone;—and then imagine the ruddy little boy as he comes in after trudging his way through the unbeaten snow for perhaps two or three miles; and seats himself with his associates who can play unmolested until the Teacher has his nap out, or perhaps if not drowsy through the influence of the old neck seed tea; until he has quietly smoked his pipe of tobacco. And when night draws near, or a series of days are passed away, the Teacher has done a wonderful thing if any one has escaped from the lash. And here I will quote a few lines, which will doubtless give you a clearer conception of the method practiced.

Old John Cross kept the village day school
And a queer old man was he,
For he paid not the rod and he kept the old rule,
As he used to be a B. C.

Every letter in the little book could be,
Was driven as fast as a nail could be,
So O after B followed A through the needle,
Like nails, all the A, B, C.

When we glance upon the past history of Canada in an educational point of view, we are astonished at the change which has taken place. Hence we come to the conclusion that a good cause will prosper. In dwelling upon this part of my subject, I shall not confine myself wholly to that class of persons who had a knowledge of books; but to the general state of things—as it would be admitted by every person that our knowledge is not all derived from books.

View the winding path, as it winds its way from one settlement to another, travelled only by footmen or a man on horseback. We can read in its course the general phenomena of the early stages necessary to accomplish what is now considered but a light task.

Wend your way from the now thriving and populous city of Toronto to the north, at a distance of thirty miles, and look upon those log cabins and shanties covered by the first settlers, with fireplaces sufficient to contain a third length of the largest tree in the forest. These rude structures were undoubtedly the best that their means would allow, and for

beauty the finest that they knew how to build. But I will not dwell longer upon the first part of my subject hoping that as I am expressing a few thoughts upon the second part, you will draw the line and contrast Education as it has been with Education as it is.

The 2nd part of my subject brings us to the present. The time has come when the darker stages of education on the frontiers of Canada are passed away; and things begin to assume a different aspect. Instead of the log-school-house and rough work inside, we have in many places a nice brick or wood one, fitted with taste, containing inward conveniences suitable for any age of literature, such as maps and apparatus illustrating the different branches of study for any accomplished education. And if I may be allowed to say instead of the drunkard or the pipe and tobacco man (who was considered an excellent scholar if he could master the single Rule of Three) we have the man of a good moral character, leading his pupils up the hill of science, using the modern expression of "Come," instead of the ancient, "Go!" through the studies of Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry and others too numerous to mention, until he can converse freely in the different languages of the earth. But I have said nothing about that important branch of study called "Grammar." The question might be asked, Did Old John Cross have a grammar in his school? I should say it is doubtful, for it is an easy task to find the man now among us that first introduced a grammar and taught in the city of Toronto.

But by what I have said do not flatter yourselves that I think things are just as they ought to be—that our system of Education is complete. Nay, there is something yet wanting. The ideas instilled into the minds of some of our fathers, probably pupils of Old John Cross' school, may be some of this wrong. "I will mention one or two of them as follows:—"I don't want my children to study grammar, it is no use." "I don't want my boys to make to declaim or write compositions, it is all a humbug that this new Teacher has in his head; I will go immediately and enter a complaint against him, telling every one that I see as I go along, and send word to the rest. I don't calculate to give my children any more education than I had,"—when perhaps they never became master of the fundamental rules of the Arithmetic. These, with others that I might give if necessary, will show that ignorance still exists in a land where freedom dwells.

I would compare the mind to a grain of corn; if not cultivated in a proper manner, the largest will be a crop of briars and noxious weeds. And here I would notice the great responsibility of Parents, Guardians and Teachers, to see that proper seed is sown, that it is digged about, that the noxious weeds are cut down and good soil spread around in the early stages of its existence; then may be realized from some thirty, sixty and even an hundred fold.

How many even at the present time will keep their children in ignorance for the sake of a few paltry shillings. Some of the most eminent men whose names have ever been recorded on the pages of history, have risen as bright spots from some of these families by some kind act of Providence. Yes, it is my firm conviction that some of the brightest talents concealed beneath the intellectual faculties of many that are denied the privilege of attending school.

Such things as these cast a shade upon our present progress. A great part of the education of Canada belongs to a certain class of people. If you please to view our common schools; enquire and trace their origin; you will find by close examination, that a certain class of the children which surround us, are not there, and let us look at the result. Our gaols and penitentiaries are crowded with their results. Few is the number that have received a proper education that are found in those repositories of human misery. Thousands that are now thronging the streets of our cities; living from day to day upon the charity of the wealthier class of people; exalted in the shroud of degradation, would now be filling the lands as yet uncultivated and unsettled; conducting the empire of learning among their own inmates. As it has been in all past ages so it is now respecting this point. Remove the obscurities; unveil the face; raise to an equal position with a higher class, and the brightest intellects will appear; moreover positions that are now occupied by persons of inferior education will be filled by those whose whole object and aim would be the extension of the empire of mind. Yet with all of these faults—"I love the soil." When we glance upon the past history of Canada and compare it with the present, we can see a gradual rise of educational attainments. A wide field is being opened for the introduction of force; multitudes that are now in darkness will see the light before many years shall pass away. How necessary then that literary institutions be fostered with a careful hand that their inmates may be prepared to impart to those that are clearing away the forest in the back Counties, the proper knowledge, that they may flourish and take a pride in rearing for themselves institutions of learning. Again, instead of the footpath, view the public roads; unequaled on this continent; standing second to none that have been in existence so short a time. Mark the improvements in an agricultural point of view, thereby showing that as the standard of education is raised, so all other things will take a more prominent stand.

In the 3rd place, I shall speak of what ought to be, or should be. I will not argue with your good nature, but merely express my humble opinion, being aware of the fact, that as many different persons, so many different opinions. Now, in pointing out to you the many that receive no education at all or but very little, being the same class who appear to fill up the list of those that have committed crimes, thereby showing that things are not exactly as they should be, something is wanting. Give a young man or woman a liberal education, as they are growing up in the different circles of society, and they will find some suitable employment in after years; or in short "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Let a way be provided that all have chance to get an education; expend one quarter of the money now seeing to these things and providing proper Teachers, that is now paid to men in office for taking care of criminals, and the other three-fourths may remain in the public purse, or be expended in extending the

education facilities of our land. Then may the multitudes found in the suburbs of cities, destitute of the necessities of life, not only be well supplied by their own industry, but have treasures of knowledge invaluable to every person that possesses.

Lastly I will conclude, in judging from the past and present, the future position education will doubtless take. I pointed out in the first place, the condition of Canada like all other states in the early part of their history, that the light which now appears to invite us on every hand, was very small. That light has been spreading its rays, over a vast territory and penetrating deeper, as time has passed away. It is still spreading and will continue to, until the youth of our land will have taken a position upon the public stage equal if not equal or superior to those of any other land. Brighter days are beginning to dawn upon fair Canada, and may the time speedily come when now shall glow in darkness, but when a good education shall be offered to every one that shall claim to be a Canadian subject either by birth or adoption.

Agricultural.

Summer Work.

(From the Canadian Agriculturist.)

Not for several years have the prospects of all kinds of farm crops and fruits, with the exception of the fall wheat in a few localities, been more encouraging in this province than at the present moment. From all parts of the country we have the same report, the same glowing descriptions of the beauty and luxuriance of the vegetation. "The late spring frosts, which, established us last year, and did so much mischief in the beginning of June, were altogether an exceptional character, and fortunately have not repeated their visit this year. The supply of rain has been very limited, but the crops do not appear to have suffered materially on that account."

Very little now remains to be done to complete the seed sowing operations of this season. The white globe or other varieties of the English Turnip may be sown from the present time to the 1st of August. It will give a more bulky crop than the Ruta Baga, but of course not equal in quality for feeding purposes. Where the Swedes or Mangels or Carrots have failed, or where a sufficient quantity of them have not been sown, the white turnip may be put in as a substitute. They may be sown broadcast or in ridges; the latter is preferable, upon any rich, porous, well prepared soil. Seed, one to two pounds per acre. Hungarian Grass may still be sown either for hay or soiling. Indian Corn may be sown for soiling; it is rather too late now to sow this crop to expect it to come to maturity, although we have known the early ripening varieties sown as late as the 20th June and produce a fair crop. Buckwheat may be sown from the latter part of this month to the middle or end of July, upon light sandy or loamy soils. It intended to ripen the seed it should be sown not later than the middle of July, so as to avoid the early autumn frosts; if it is ploughed in for manure, it may be sown later. The quantity of seed is about a bushel per acre sown broadcast; if drilled, less will do.

All sorts of root and hood crops, such as turnips, mangels, carrots, Indian corn, &c., as soon as they appear sufficiently above ground, should be gone through carefully with the cultivator and hand hoe to keep down the weeds and thin them out to the proper distance. The distance to which these crops should be thinned depends somewhat upon the quality of the soil. If the growth of leaf is likely to be luxuriant, they should be kept at somewhat wider distances than otherwise, but as a general rule, if mangels and turnips two and a half feet apart, they should be thinned to a foot apart in the drills. Carrots will sometimes make room for themselves and fill the ground in a surprising manner, if sown in the right sort of soil, without any great attention having been paid to the thinning process, but to grow an even crop of large, well shaped roots, the rows should be a foot and a half or more apart, and the carrots six inches apart in the rows.

The preparation of manure, and the application of it to the summer fallows for fall wheat, will form one of the chief operations on many farms till harvest time commences. As a general rule, the manure not used in putting in the potatoes, turnips and other spring crops, is applied to the fallow. No doubt it is useful in this way, both as supplying certain fertilizing ingredients to the soil, and adding to it that mechanical texture required by the wheat crop. At the same time, if farmers would not so generally look upon the wheat fallow as the proper and destination for the dung heap, if they would tend the manure for a year or two to the growth of mangels or turnips, and sow five or ten times the breadth of these that they have had heretofore, we are sure that they would find themselves great gainers by the process. The abundance of roots fed to the cattle in winter and spring would quadruple the quantity of manure, and make it also of a much better quality, while the superior condition of the cattle would be so small an advantage. The wheat would then come in, in the proper place in the rotation, and receive the benefit of the dressing given the previous crop of turnips, and after a year or two there would probably be as much good manure left each season to apply direct to the sward wheat fallow, after supplying the root crops, as they would have been altogether if the roots had not been produced and fed. All the manure about the yards with all the waste litter, weeds, refuse, &c., should be gathered carefully in heaps in the beginning of summer, and when a certain degree of fermentation has taken place, the heaps should be turned over, to promote the decomposition and ensure the destruction of weed seeds. If a light covering of earth can be given, and the leakage pumped over the heap, it will improve the quality of the manure. The manure may be drawn out to the fallow as an opportunity occurs, and turned under with the second or third ploughing.

We allude to the subject as follows in our last. Experience shows that the longer ground is under grain crops, with a frequent recurrence of the naked fallow, the more liable fall wheat is to be leaved out with the

spring frosts. It loses that open fibrous texture, similar to the composition of new land which enables the root of the wheat plant to spread and take a firm grasp of the soil, and in this way as well as offering a sort of medium for the filtration and escape of the superfluous water, prevents the heaving out operations of the spring frosts. Thorough drainage with tiles would doubtless be the best mechanical improvement of the soil to prevent frost kill, log of wheat, but till that improvement is effected, the condition of new land may be imitated to a certain extent, and the requisite favourable state of the soil obtained by a judicious course of cultivation. In the first place, it should not be considered necessary to sow fall wheat upon the same field every second or third year. It is a pure mistake to suppose that this is profitable. Once in five or six years is quite often enough. But after land has been two or three years in grass, having previously been well cultivated, cleared and manured before seeding down, it will be in good condition to obtain a wheat crop from. We would recommend ploughing once, say about the 1st June, or a month earlier or later according to circumstances, and then to use the harrow and cultivator frequently during the summer to prevent the growth of weeds, but not to plough again till sowing the wheat. The seed would then turn up perfectly killed, would readily crumble to pieces, and would give the soil that rough, turfy, saddy texture, which would furnish the wheat plant with the protection it requires against the winter and spring frosts. We know that the frequent ploughings ordinarily given the summer fallow have a very beneficial effect, especially on strong lands, from exposing the soil to the disintegrating and other fertilizing influences of the atmosphere, but at the same time, the time which they add to it to that exact state of fine subsoil which in the absence of thorough drainage, favours the heaving out of the wheat plant by the frost.

Hay making will commence in some parts of the Province, in fields where the crop consists chiefly of clover, before the close of the present month. Clover should be cut as soon as it has fully blossomed, and begun to assume a brownish hue. There is more loss by letting it remain too long upon the ground than by cutting it a little too soon. Clover should not be too much exposed to the wind and sun. Unless very heavy, or unless it has been exposed to rain, a single turning, after it has wilted a little on the top of the swath, will be enough. It may then be placed in cocks till sufficiently dry to go to the barn. A sprinkling of salt, say 4 or 5 quarts to each load, will aid in preserving the hay, and will make it more palatable to the cattle.

Apples for Feeding.

For Cattle, sweet apples are found to be an excellent substitute for roots—promoting both growth and health.

For Swine, nothing equals an apple pie, either for roasting or for fattening power. The pig is not very dainty about his pie, however. If you merely cook the apples and stir in a little bran, he won't refuse the dish; substitute shorts, corn and cob-meal, or ground oats or buckwheat, and it will suit his palate and pile on the fat amazingly. And for finishing up a piece of pork, an apple pudding, thickened with good corn-meal, is as far ahead of hard corn as the corn is of raw pumpkins.

Pork made with apples is sweeter, and quite as free from shrinking, as the "corn-fed."

But to the question—"Would it be profitable to raise sweet apples for feeding to cattle or swine?"

Altogether so—unless the apples will bring in market much more than they cost to feed the humans on! True, it takes time to start an orchard and bring it into bearing; but then the outlay is small, and the ground may be profitably used for other crops while the trees are growing. When once in bearing condition, what other crop will pay as apples? For swine, they may be made to save half the corn used in fattening pork. For cattle, they are worth nearly or quite as much as roots. Plant out the apple trees; they must prove profitable.

Bugs and Cucumbers.

M. Hergen, of Long Island, recently stated that some farmers in his neighborhood plant as much as ten acres each of cucumbers, and that the way they save them from bugs, is to use plenty of seed at first, and then at four or five successive periods they plant on a new side of the hill, a lot more of seed. This supplies an abundance of young plants for the bugs to feed on, and they leave the stronger growing plants untouched. When well out of the way of bugs, the surplus plants are dug up with the hoe—Honesty.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, June 21st.
The Steamer Asia arrived 7.30 this morning from Liverpool 9th via Queenstown 10th. General news anticipated by Quebec Steam-er.

She reports that the Europa passed the Canadian with her machinery damaged. No date or position, &c., given.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market generally better. Flour advanced 6d., wheat 1d. 2d. Corn declined 6d. to 5s. Pork steady. Lard more active at 57 to 59s. Ashes dull, Pot 28s. to 29s.; Pearls 31s. to 32s. 6d.

Consols closed on Friday at 94 to 95; Money more active.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.
Flour active and advancing. Wheat steady; Corn declining; Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 93 to 94 for account. The Europa and Kangaroo arrived from New York this morning.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

Nothing is known relative to the duration of the cruise at Palermo, or the progress of the negotiation. A despatch reported the signing of the capitulation.

The correspondence via Genoa gave no confirmation.

Garibaldi had constituted a military and appointed a Governor of Palermo.

Considerable reinforcements for Garibaldi with ammunition &c., had been landed in Sicily.

The reform bill was further debated in the House of Commons. A motion to adjourn the debate was negatived by a vote of 269 to 248. The Government had a majority of 21.

The Conservatives continued to obstruct the progress and the debate stood adjourned till the 11th.

It was reported that France on the completion of the annexation of Savoy, will demand recognition by Europe.

There are rumors of large Russian and French troops.

and that the investigation should not be closed without hearing the testimony of Mr. Garret. He said that he was of opinion that the evidence, so contradictory, was insufficient to the conviction before any jury in the world; but still as there was other evidence in the case it was desirable to procure it. He subsequently postponed the case till Thursday.

Mr. Dempsey concurred in the remarks made by the Magistrate.—*Leader.*

Capacity of the President and Secretary.
The following resolutions, concerning the President of the United States and his Secretary of State, were passed by the House of Representatives, on the 13th inst., by a vote of 120 in favour of them, to 60 against them:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Government.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under the date of September 23, 1889, with Wm. C. N. Swift, for the delivery of live oak timber, was made in violation of the law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy, of the patronage to the various yards among members of Congress was destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon the pending election, have acted in a manner dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment, by the Secretary of the Navy, of Daniel B. Martin, chief engineer, as a member of the Board of engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machinery for the United States said Martin at that time being peculiarly interested in some of the said proposals, is hereby censured by this House.

Royal Orange Association.

GRAND LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The following are the Officers elect of the Grand Lodge of the Royal Orange Association of British North America for the ensuing year:

Grand Master—Hon. J. H. Cameron
Q. C.
Senior Deputy Grand Master—T. M. Morton, M. D.
Junior Deputy Grand Master—Thos. K. H. Hays
Grand Secretary—A. Fleming
Grand Treasurer—William Anderson
Grand Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Lett
Deputy Grand Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Short
Grand Lecturer—C. F. Hill
Grand Director of Ceremonies—Alex. Jacques
Deputy Grand Treasurer—E. R. Sullivan
Deputy Grand Secretaries—Thomas Langlois, H. P. Manuel, W. P. Phillips
Grand Teller—Charles Smith
Sie Heur Knight at Arms—Alexander Barr

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons which closed their labor at New York, on Saturday last, adopted a resolution "condemning the practice of putting Masonic symbols on signs and business cards."

The Pope says rumors, has publicly stated that he believes the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia are league together to carry out the territorial views advanced by Edmund About in his pamphlet.

The Rochester Democrat announces that the Postmaster General of the United States has issued a circular, requiring the prepayment, by stamp, of letters directed to places in Canada, and all other foreign countries.

A Pennsylvania paper states that the disease which has been so disastrous to cattle in the Eastern States had broken out among the sheep in Washington county, and carried off a large number. It is said that it is very similar to the cholera in its operations, carrying off the sheep in a very short time after being attacked.

A Miss Ryan, and a Mrs. Ryan, together with two females, Nugent and Gibson of the township of Brock, have been committed to jail to await trial for murdering an infant between three and four years of age. The body was found on the 4th, 12th cou. of Brock, by Mr. J. Hays while digging.—*Albion.*

Mr. Hutton, of the Bureau of Agriculture, has been selected to represent Canada at the Statistical Congress, to be held in London next month. Mr. Hutton is already well known for his reports and writings upon British America, and a better appointment could not have been made.—*Kingston News.*

At a banquet given at Palermo on the occasion of the armistice, Garibaldi (according to the *Confiter de Paris*) proposed as a toast: "The independence of Hungary," and turning to his adjutant-general, Colonel Torr, said: "Friend, you were my guest at Compiègne, and you are now my guest here; but in January next I will return your visit at Paris!"

Chicago, June 27.—The propeller Kenosha of the Collingwood and Chicago line exploded her boiler off Sheboygan yesterday morning, instantly killing Captain Benton, of Cleveland, clerk, and Michael Carey of Buffalo, first engineer. Three deck hands and the chambermaid were dangerously injured. The Kenosha was towed into Milwaukee this morning by the steamer Huron.

The Montreal Advertiser says native silver has been discovered in the township of Kelsey, C. E., on two lots. The owner of one has sold the mining right for \$1,500; but the proprietor of the other has refused all offers yet made. The quantity of the metal found is considerable, and the locality is represented by returned Californians to resemble the Washoe district where such large discoveries of silver have been recently made.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge, has lately undergone a very minute and careful inspection. It is pronounced by those competent to examine it, as perfect as when it was completed, and there is not the least evidence of weakness in any part. Those best acquainted with the bridge express the conviction that a century of time will make no inappreciable upon the structure in any part.—*Canadian.*

Washington, June 18.—Mr. Hatch's special report of the congressional intercourse between the United States and the British Empire, has been transmitted to Congress. He makes elaborate statements to show the beneficial effects of the respectfully treaty

in our country, and says the only proper, radical and efficient remedy, beyond a question is its speedy abrogation.

Per contra, James M. Taylor, another special Commissioner, says he can safely aver that there is an entire sentiment, West of Buffalo, on the line of the "great fence," and that it is hostility to the abrogation of the treaty. If any change is demanded, it is in favour of its territorial extension to the new Province soon to be organized West of Minnesota, in British Columbia, so as to merit the designation of a Zolotro, or Customs Union.

The greatest man in the country is in a noble country, Indiana. Having procured a divorce from his wife, who was left without the means of living, and consequently became a charge on the county. It being the custom in that section to let out the paupers to the persons who will keep them for the smallest price, this man, under the whole paragraph, and now maintains his former wife at the public expense.

While James Thorp, of Guelph, a boy about 14 years of age, was in the act of crossing the railway track at Hall's Corners, on Wednesday last, immediately after the train going West had passed, that point, the freight train going East, came down, and he was struck by the Cow-catcher on the left leg, and thrown on the other track. He was immediately attended by Dr. Hewitt; we regret to learn there is slight hopes of his recovery.

Big Flouring.—The Pioneer of Wednesday says that a gentleman of wide observation, and careful statement, gives it as his opinion, that the surplus wheat crop in Minnesota this season, will probably reach the enormous aggregate of six millions of bushels in many districts the quantity sown exceed four times the amount of last year, and that crops before never looked more promising than now. Let the down-hearted, who quit at the prospect of continued hard times, take heart.—*Prescott (Wis.) Democrat.*

The President of the United States has vetoed the Homestead Bill. Congress adjourned on Monday, and the Tribune says up the results of the session negatively: "No Tariff—thanks to Democracy and the Senate; no Homestead Bill—thanks to Mr. Buchanan's veto; no retraction and no Reform—thanks to almost everybody—but \$72,000 per annum added to the already lavish pay of our mainly idle Naval Officers; no straightening of the crooked Congressional mileage—thanks to a very crooked Senate; and no abolition of the franking privilege—whereof the blame rests mainly on the Republicans. The mail steamer gentry have had power and money enough to defeat the establishment of a daily overland mail to California, wherefrom some members have doubtless made a good thing, but their constituents will do a still better business when they turn those members out, as we trust they will speedily do. We trust, moreover, that the list of years and days on raising the pay of the Naval Officers will be pondered by the voters between this time and the ensuing Congressional elections."

SIMCOE.—From Toward we hear that the midge fly is busily engaged on the wheat. Calamitous consequences are predicted by some.

SIMCOE.—That ever to be dreaded wheat destroyer, the midge, we regret to learn, has again made its appearance in this country. Mr. Justice Reynolds, an intelligent farmer of West Oxford, informs us that the insect swarmed itself in his wheat—much as it is now likely heading out—about a week since, and as many as twelve or thirteen of the troublesome little pests were found in one head. The kind of wheat sown is the Mediterranean. We understand that the midge has made its appearance in some parts of Dereham and North Oxford, likewise. In the last mentioned township, Mr. George Wilson informs us the worst wheat has committed great ravages amongst the spring wheat—while the midge pays its attention solely to the winter wheat. Regarding the fruit crop, there is now no doubt that we will be favoured in all parts of the country with the most beautiful yield we ever yet have had. For this we should rejoice and be glad.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

STRANGE SCENE IN A BRITISH COLONY.—A scene of an unusual description occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench this morning in Quebec. Upon the meeting, an oil painting of Pius IX, in a large gold frame, was observed in the most conspicuous place in the Court Hall, and within a few feet of the Judges. While one of the members of the Bench was addressing the Court, then composed of Messrs Lafontaine, Dural, and Nondet, three French and Roman Catholic Judges, and three judges of old country extraction and a Protestant. Mr. Justice Aylwin, the whole of the proceedings of the Court were abruptly terminated by Mr. Justice Aylwin, who said: "By what authority has that picture been placed?"

Receiving no answer, he repeated the interrogatory in energetic language, and receiving no answer again, he said he would not sit there so long as the picture remained in that place. He accordingly left the Bench, and there being no quorum, the whole business of the Court is stopped for the day. It appears the picture was introduced into the Court-house with the permission of the three French Judges. So much for the exclusion of old country people from the Bench.—*Quebec Correspondence of Montreal Witness, 18th June.*

THE EYES.
An eye can treat like the loaded gun, or can insult like hissing or kicking; or it is altered mood, by means of kindness can make the heart dance with joy. The eye expresses exactly the action of the mind. When a thought strikes on the vision is fixed, and remains looking at a distance; in enumerating names of persons or countries, as France, Spain, Britain, or Germany, the eyes wink at each new name. There is a bonny in the eye which the mouth does not participate in. "The artist," as Michael Angelo said, "must have the measure in his eye." Eyes are bold as lions—bold, roving, leaping. They speak all languages; they need no encyclopedia to aid in the interpretation of their language; they respect neither rank nor fortune, virtue nor evil, but they go through and through you in a moment of time. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk with him, whether your argument has, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man tells you he is going to say a good thing, and a look which says when he has said it. Vein and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality, if there is no holiday in the eye. How many inclinations are avowed by the eye, though the lips disavow it. How often does one come from a company in which you may easily happen to have said nothing that no important remark has been addressed to him and yet in his sympathy with the company he seems not to have a sense of this fact, for the stream of light has been flowing into him and out of him through his eyes. As soon as men are off their centres the eyes show it. There are eyes, to be sure, that give no more admission into the room than blue berries. There are liquid and deep wells

that a man might fall into; there are asking eyes, and enquiring eyes, and prowling eyes, and eyes that tell of good and evil and of evil and good. The power of eyes to express emotion, to tell of a power behind the eyes, that may be a victory achieved in the will before it can be suggested to the organs; but the man of power or unity with himself would move through men and nature, comprehending all things by the eye alone. The reason man does not obey us, it they are the most at the bottom of our eyes. Whoever looked on this face would know that he will be living; he would be obeyed.—*R. W. Emerson.*

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, June 29, 1890.

During the past week the amount of produce of all descriptions brought to market has been light, and quotations for most articles remain the same as given in our list. A few loads of fall wheat, however, were offered and found ready sale at prices given below.

Wheat comes in freely, and while we quote 10s 10d for this all the stores will pay 9s 10d for the outside cash figure, and it must be a prime article to command the latter figure.

N. W. Chert is now being brought into the village, but most of it is of inferior character that dealers are loth to purchase, and only commands about 9s 10d; best description, 10s 10d. Cheese made from skimmed milk, dry as a chip and hard as a cricket ball, is sometimes offered, but finds no sale there hard times. There are no cheese-makers, however, who put in all the ingredients for a first class article, but fall, either in efficiency or pressing, or bring into market altogether too great to command a high figure. If makers would keep them until three or four months old, it would really sell at 12s 10d or 13s. This is an important point, and we trust our farmers will profit by the hint.

The Wool trade is about over for 1890—small lots, however, continue to come in occasionally at the figures given below:

Wheat, 12s 10d to 13s 2d.
Spring Wheat, 11s 10d.
Flour, 5s 10d.
Oats, 2s 10d.
Barley, 6s.
Peas, 6s 10d to 6s 10d.
Potatoes, 3s 10d to 4s 10d.
Butter, 9s 10d.
Cheese, 10s.
Bran per 100 lbs 6s 10d.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, June 29, 1890.

There was a good market to-day and prices fell from yesterday. Fall Wheat—as high as \$1.40 per bushel was paid. Several lots were sold at \$1.35, and some as low as \$1.25. The average of the day's sales would be over \$1.35.

Spring Wheat.—The entire supply sold at from \$1.10 to \$1.13 per bushel. Peas—About 400 bushels found sale at from 60 to 62c. The demand is rather dull for this variety.

Barley—is nominal none offering. Flour—is firm with an advancing tendency. We quote Superfine at \$5.05 to \$5.15; Fancy \$5.25 to \$5.35; Extra 4s to \$5.25; Double Extra \$4.50 to \$5.75 per bushel. Hay—from \$10 to \$16 per ton. Potatoes—are in good supply at from 18 to 23c per bushel.

Butter—is worth from 10 to 15c per lb for fresh. Lumber—The following are the current prices:

Clear, per M - \$18 00 to \$19 00
Fourths - 13 00 to 14 00
Select Box - 9 00 to 10 00
Common - 6 00 to 7 00
Bull Staff - 6 00 to 10 00

In Newmarket, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. James Amatozo, of a daughter.

SAVED.
On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. F. Harvey, of Newmarket, Mr. James Amatozo, of C. W. Albany Co., N. Y., to Miss Barbara Kelly, said daughter of John Smeare, Esq., of Kings, O. V.

New Advertisements.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

SELLING OFF!

Selling Off!

ON AND AFTER

Monday July 2, '90,

THE SUBSCRIBER will commence selling

THE REMAINDER OF

His Spring and Summer

OF General Goods at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

7 1/2 Per Ct. Discount

WILL BE ALLOWED

ON CASH PURCHASES

OVER ONE DOLLAR!

Sale to continue for two months only.

As all past cleared out (to make way for Fall

Purchases) within the prescribed time, outward of

Bargains may be expected!

WM. McMASTER, JR.

Newmarket, June 29, 1890.

FARMERS! FARMERS!

FARMERS!

SCYTHES,

SNATHS,

RAKES,

FORKS,

CRADLES,

SCYTHES STONES,

Go to WM. McMASTER for them, where you will get the best articles at the lowest prices.

Newmarket, June 29, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Publication!

HEAT has been published by the

"CHILDREN OF PEACE"

Children of Peace, published by the

The End of the World—Faith and Accountability

Observations on a Religious Life—Baptism

The Little Day—and a Memorial of the Past

DAVID WILLSON.

Gifts, beautifully bound in Leather, and

Gifts, 35 cents; and may be had of the Author at

Sharon, June 29, 1890.

LOST.

BOOK containing three dollars in bills, and

a note of fifty dollars, the property of David Willson, does

on the 10th April, 1890.

Any person finding the same at the New Era Office

will be returned the three dollars in bills.

The holder can hereby certify and against paying the

note as payment for the same.

Newmarket, June 29, 1890.

Grant of Offer Yet!

Best Blacksmith Shop

In this vicinity, to rent, with other good tools

and accommodations, two sets of tools

stock of coal, iron, &c. His consideration being

inadequate to the demands of his trade and situation,

and responding to his past supporters with

gratitude, and desiring to retain the confidence of all

other business he will try to conduct by principle.

The Blacksmithing carried on at formerly

BROOKS W. WALTON.

Kethley, June 29, 1890.

Wanted Immediately;

A FEW Good Carpenters and Joiners.

Apply to the undersigned.

R. BRODIE.

Newmarket, June 29, 1890.

Groceries Wines & Liquors

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply

of Fresh Groceries, which he will sell cheap

for cash or farm produce.

JAMES NIXON.

Liquors! Liquors!

IF you want pure unadulterated Liquors, pur-

chase from the subscriber.

JAMES NIXON.

FOR SALE by the barrel, on reasonable terms

Hepler's and Morton's proof Whisky at the

Grocery and Liquor Store of

JAMES NIXON.

LONDON and **DUBLIN** PORTER Althorpe

and Scotch Ales always on hand.

JAMES NIXON.

Provisions! Provisions!

HAMS, BACON, PICKLED and salt water

Salmon, Prime American Cheese, Indian

and Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c., to

be had at the corner of Mill and Main Street, New-

market.

JAMES NIXON.

THE Subscriber is prepared to pay cash for

Hams, good cured Side Meat, Lard, Butter,

Eggs, Feathers, &c.

JAMES NIXON.

Newmarket, June 13, 1890.

A CARD.

GENTLEMEN PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Gen-

tleman of the surrounding country, that having

secured a

First Class Tailor from Boston,

With Latest Fashions, Patterns, &c.,

And also having received an assortment of good

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c.,

Feels confident that he can furnish Clothing, ac-

cording to Style and Workmanship, as Cheap as any

other establishment in the country.

All Work Warranted.

Also, a good stock of

FRESH

GROCERIES,

\$2,000 Worth of Dry Goods, and

Fancy Articles for Sale by

Auction.

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Ex-

ecutors of the late J. H. Davis, to

Sell by Public Auction,

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

NEWARKET.

On TUESDAY, July 2nd, and following days,

Until the whole are disposed of, a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY ARTICLES,

BOOTS, SHOES, &c &c,

Consisting in part as follows:

Oleum, Colours, Doilies, Woolen Plaid, Red

Flannel, Grapes, Delays, Fancy Blouses, Cal-

endaries, Delays, Delays, Delays, Delays, Delays,

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